

male sarcophagids emerged. These were forwarded to Dr. F. Zumpt, of the South African Institute for Medical Research, and J. Reed, of his staff, identified them as *Sarcophaga tibialis* Macquart. This species is reported to be common in the Madagascan region.—P. H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. Ron Russo, East Bay Regional Park Naturalist, whose illustrated talk was entitled, "Natural History of Galls and Gall-Forming Insects of California".

Coffee and refreshments were served in the adjacent Bufano exhibit room following the meeting.—F. Ennik, Secretary.

#### THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SEVENTH MEETING

The 367th meeting was held Friday, 14 November 1975, in the Morrison Auditorium of the California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, President Daly presiding, with 35 members and 39 visitors present.

The following persons were elected to membership. Student membership: Robert W. Brooks, Natalie Vandenberg, Herbert C. Field. Regular membership: Brent L. Prothero, Dr. Alice Hunter.

**Professor Charles H. Martin**, retired Professor of Entomology, Oregon State University and Entomologist, Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station, died on October 21, 1975, at Tucson, Arizona. Professor Martin was a member of the Pacific Coast Entomological Society for 43 years, having been elected to membership in 1933.

Charles H. Martin was born in Aline, Oklahoma, on March 23, 1901. He received his B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Kansas, and he reported in his "Membership Record" that Dr. H. B. Hungerford was responsible for his choosing entomology for a career. He received his Ph.D. (Entomology) from Cornell University in 1939. He was appointed Associate Entomologist in 1946 and Associate Professor of Entomology in 1947 at Oregon State University, and retired from these positions in September 1967.

Professor Martin was a specialist of the dipterous family Asilidae and made important contributions to the knowledge of this family. His last major paper entitled "The generic and specific characters of four old and six new Asilini genera in the Western United States, Mexico, and Central America" was published on September 11, 1975, by the California Academy of Sciences as Occasional Paper No. 119 (with 107 pages and 78 figures). His private collection of Asilidae, which numbered approximately 50,000 specimens (in 1965) with 1250 species, was recently sold to the Florida State Collection of Arthropods at Gainesville.

Professor Martin is survived by his wife Loretta B. Martin, and a sister, Irene Martin.—P. H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

Alan Kaplan reported a new host record for the trephritid, *Paroxyna americana*, in the flower heads of the composite, *Grindelia humilis*, which grows along the salt marshes of Richardson's Bay.

The following note was presented:

***Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen) (Diptera: Tachinidae) Reared from *Halisidota* (Lepidoptera: Arctiidae) in California.**—*Compsilura concinnata* (Meigen) is considered the most important parasite in the United States against the Gypsy Moth larva. In North America it has been reared from about 150

different species representing 22 families of Lepidoptera (Arnaud, A host-parasite catalog of North American Tachinidae, in press). *Compsilura concinnata* was first introduced in New England from several European countries in 1906 (Clausen, 1956, U.S. Dept. Agric. Tech. Bull. No. 1139:97) and subsequently also colonized in other states including California.

*Compsilura concinnata* has been rarely encountered in California. Two records have been published on the basis of host rearings in the San Francisco Bay Area in the Pan-Pacific Entomologist (in 1969 by Arnaud, vol. 45, p. 77, from *Agraulis vanillae incarnata* (Riley) in San Leandro; in 1973 by David J. Horn, vol. 49, pp. 402-403, from *Malacosma* spp. (*constrictum* (Hy. Edwards) and/or *californicum* (Packard) in Hayward).

A mature larva of *Halisidota maculata* (Harris) or possibly *H. argentata* Packard (determined by Dr. T. D. Eichlin) was collected on a house in the Ingleside District, San Francisco, California, in October or November 1974, by Ms. Roxi Berlin. The host larva did not feed and pupated thereafter. The fly larva emerged from the posterior end of the *Halisidota* puparium and pupated within the moth cocoon. A female specimen of *Compsilura concinnata* emerged on February 20, 1975.—P. H. ARNAUD, JR., *California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco*.

The principal speaker of the evening was Dr. William E. Ferguson, Department of Biology, California State University, San Jose, whose illustrated talk was entitled, "Entomological observations in Asia, Australia, and some Pacific Islands".

Coffee and refreshments were served in the Trustees Room following the meeting.—F. Ennik, Secretary.

#### THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHTH MEETING

The 368th meeting was held Friday, 19 December 1975 in the Morrison Auditorium of the California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, President Daly presiding, with 33 members and 12 visitors present.

The following persons were elected to membership. Student membership: Dennis Morihara, David Wahl, Steven R. Scott, Herbert C. Field. Regular membership: James Saulnier, Stanley R. Nichols, Steven L. Jensen.

President Daly appointed Dr. John Pinto and Dr. T. D. Eichlin to the Publication Committee to replace Marius Wausbauer and E. Gordon Linsley. On behalf of the Nominating Committee, composed of William Ferguson, Robin Thorp and F. Louis Blanc, Dr. Ferguson announced the following slate of candidates for 1976: President, Dr. Fred G. Andrews; President-Elect, Dr. Ronald Stecker; Treasurer, Dr. Paul Arnaud, Jr.; and Secretary, Franklin Ennik. There were no nominations from the floor and the candidates were elected by unanimous vote.

D. H. Kavanaugh showed color slides of the habitat of *Nebria desolata* Kavanaugh in south central Utah, and discussed the adaptation of this species of a cold-adapted group to survival in a warm climate. He proposed that the subelytral space, which is enlarged in this species through vaulting and the reduction in size of the hind wing, serves as a humidifying chamber in contact with the abdominal spiracles and documented this proposal with a slide showing subelytral condensate.

The following notes were presented:

**Oviposition Behavior of *Templemania* (Tortricidae).**—J. A. Powell exhibited kodachrome slides and specimens of *T. apertana* (Walsingham) and *T. sarothrura* (Felder), illustrating their bizarre oviposition habits. The moths